

get what this country is made of. I know the Trump White House statement on the Holocaust falls far short of the administration's ability to properly recognize and record history accurately.

The Trump White House has the means to hire appropriate staff to prepare thoughtful, carefully researched statements, and their 2017 statement is out of touch with history. History teaches us that wherever anti-Semitism has gone unchecked, the persecution of others has been present or not far behind. Presenting historical truth and defeating anti-Semitism must be a cause of great importance not only for Jews but also for us, for people who value liberty, truth, free expression of religion, justice for all. I know that is the vast majority of the American people.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of our Special Order this evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Ms. KAPTUR. I want to thank Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania also for coming to the floor this evening. If there is any remaining time, I would just like to read a couple of the sentences of Congressman BOYLE's remarks because they are so incredible.

He talks about Deborah Lipstadt, an American historian and author of influential books such as "Denying the Holocaust," who wrote an important article in *The Atlantic*, entitled, "The Trump Administration's Flirtation With Holocaust Denial."

He talks about "hardcore Holocaust denial." In this type of rhetoric, anti-Semites argue that the Holocaust simply did not occur; that there was no systematic plan to destroy the Jewish people based solely on their religion.

"This type of hate speech has unfortunately been espoused by those who seek to delegitimize the suffering of the Jewish people since the Holocaust began."

But he talks about a more insidious form of denial in rhetoric that has begun to creep into our national discussion. Lipstadt terms this "softcore Holocaust denial." This form of denial, argues Lipstadt, uses different tactics but has the same end-goal. . . . It does not deny the facts, but it minimizes them, arguing that Jews use the Holocaust to draw attention away from criticism of Israel. . . .

"Softcore denial also includes Holocaust minimization, as when someone suggests it was not so bad. Softcore denial, then, is potentially more insidious than our traditional form of denial, by minimizing the suffering of the Jewish people and suggesting that while the Holocaust may have oc-

curred, it was not just about the Jews per se."

I appreciate those listening this evening and am very grateful to have this privilege of entering into the RECORD materials we believe important not only to our Republic, but to free people everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, recently, Deborah Lipstadt, American historian and author of influential books such as *Denying the Holocaust*, wrote an important article in *The Atlantic*. In this article, entitled "The Trump Administration's Flirtation with Holocaust Denial," Lipstadt specifies an important distinction in types of Holocaust denial.

Most people are familiar with what Lipstadt identifies as "hardcore Holocaust denial." In this type of rhetoric, anti-Semites argue that the Holocaust simply did not occur; that there was no systematic plan to destroy the Jewish people based solely on their religion.

This type of hate speech has unfortunately been espoused by those who seek to delegitimize the suffering of the Jewish people since the Holocaust began. It is not acceptable and we must do all we can to teach our children the tragic events of the Holocaust and how to counter such hateful rhetoric.

Yet, perhaps a more insidious form of denial rhetoric has begun to creep into our national discussion.

This is what Lipstadt terms "softcore Holocaust denial." This form of denial, argues Lipstadt, "uses different tactics but has the same end-goal. . . . It does not deny the facts, but it minimizes them, arguing that Jews use the Holocaust to draw attention away from criticism of Israel. . . .

"Softcore denial also includes Holocaust minimization, as when someone suggests it was not so bad." Softcore denial, then, is potentially more insidious than our traditional form of denial, by minimizing the suffering of the Jewish people and suggesting that while the Holocaust may have occurred, it was not about the Jews per se.

By minimizing the suffering of the target of the Holocaust and the six million Jews who perished at the hands of the Nazis, we are denying the truth and setting ourselves up to forget the worst genocidal massacre in human history.

What is more disgusting and unacceptable, though, is that the President of the United States is now espousing these dangerous and hateful ideas.

By refusing time and again to acknowledge that Jews were the targets and victims of the Holocaust, our President is denying the truth of the Holocaust and is aiding and abetting the Holocaust deniers and White Nationalists in their goals of once again persecuting individuals based on their ethnicity, religion, race, etc.

We must do better. I call on the President to recall his statement and make clear that the Holocaust was a systematic persecution of the Jewish people.

Anything less than this outright admission is Holocaust denial.

AMERICA 2.0

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity. I just want to say thank you to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for her great words and Congressman CROWLEY, who was here a little bit earlier, for his good words as well.

I am starting tonight a segment that I am calling America 2.0. I think we are in the midst of, obviously, some chaos in the United States, in Washington, D.C., and in so many communities across the country that feel we are disoriented with our politics, disconnected from our politics, and we are disoriented around the idea of what is happening in our economy. Globalization, automation, all of these things have dramatically affected the American economy and American wages and standard of living.

We have actually seen, Mr. Speaker, over the course of the last 20 years, a huge decline, a sucking out of middle class wages that have gone primarily to the top 1 percent. Now, I am not here to bash rich people. I am not here to make any enemies, but I think it is important and instructive for us to look at where we were and where we are now.

If you look at where we were in 1980, of all the income growth in the Nation in 1980, 70 percent of all income growth went to the bottom 90 percent of Americans. So we had some significant income growth, and 70 percent of it went to the bottom 90 percent, 30 percent went to the top 10 percent. The wealthy were getting more, but the middle class, the upper middle class and the lower middle class, the bottom 90 percent saw 70 percent of the gains.

Fast forward from the early 1990s until just recently just a few years back, the bottom 90 percent, Mr. Speaker, got zero percent of the income growth that happened in the United States—zero. So the economy in 1980, for average families in Youngstown, Ohio, or Struthers, Ohio, or Akron, Ohio, saw that hard work paid off; that if you worked hard, you played by the rules, you did what you were supposed to do, and if you were in the bottom 90 percent, you saw some income gains. Fair enough.

Where the anxiety has come in now is that people are working harder, they are working longer hours, and they are not seeing any growth in their incomes. We have teachers, for example, in the Youngstown City Schools who have not seen a cost-of-living raise in 9 years—9 years. Police and fire, people who cut hair, people who are waitresses, people who take showers after work instead of before work, those people aren't getting ahead, and the cost of everything is going up. So that is where we are, erosion of our manufacturing base and globalization and automation.

I was just looking at an article earlier about a new Amazon project—I

think it is called Amazon Go—where you can actually go into a grocery store—how cool is this? You can actually go into a grocery store and shop and pick out whatever it is that you want at the grocery store and walk out. Everything gets rung up, scans and all the rest, and you get billed, and you pay your bill.

Now, here we are in 2017, that is pretty cool stuff. The downside of that is, there are 2.7 million workers who work at grocery stores. Where I come from, some of those grocery stores are actually unionized where the person at the counter actually makes a pretty good wage and has a pension and has a decent healthcare plan, standing on their feet all day long, probably not the easiest line of work to be in, but people go there and they work hard. Those jobs are going to be gone.

We hear all this technology about driverless cars and driverless trucks. Youngstown is not too far from Pittsburgh, and Ford just committed a billion dollars to Pittsburgh to advance driverless vehicles. Uber is in Pittsburgh talking about investing in the research and development for driverless vehicles. It is going to be great. The downside is, in about 25, 26, 27 States, the number one job is driving a truck. It is driving a truck. Pretty cool that my son, who is going to be 3 in June, may never have to drive a car. As a parent who also has a 13- and 14-year-old at home and talking about when they are going to get the keys to the car, I kind of like the idea of a driverless car. I kind of like that. At that point, it would be pretty safe.

But we have the downside to that, which is the loss of all of these jobs. So what we need to do as a country, as a dynamic country, as a wealthy country, as a creative country is we need to figure out what is America 2.0 because this isn't your dad's or your grandfather's America. This isn't going to be your grandmother's America or even your mother's America.

Things are accelerating so quickly that as a legislative body that was designed to be slow, and those of us operating in a political system that was designed to slow things down, we didn't want a concentration of power where a king ruled. We took that, and we divided the power up into a legislative branch, and then divided that up between the House and the Senate and the executive branch. The executive branch has some powers, and they have got to figure out how to work with each other. If they have got a problem, we have got a judicial branch that is going to reference the Constitution of the country to make sure that everything that is going on is abiding by the basic values on which we started the country. Pretty cool system, elections every 2 years, replenish the ideas in the legislative branch, and every 4 years in the executive branch, so we can try to get some new ideas. But the system was designed to be slow.

So here we are, working within a system that is designed to be slow with an

economy that is going 150 miles an hour down the highway, which means the legislators and the President and the Governors and the people elected to office, we better get our act together. We better figure out how to make things work because that is what we owe our constituents. That is what we owe that family who, for 30 years, hasn't seen a raise. You know what? They want to send their kid to college.

□ 2000

Do you know what? They want to have a job, they want to have a pension, they want to have a secure retirement, and they want their kid to have more opportunity than they had. They are not going to complain, they are not going to moan, they are going to put their boots on, and they are going to go to work. It is our job to help create an environment where they can go and take advantage of those opportunities.

God helps those that help themselves. You have got to go to work and you have got to put the time in. It is not going to be easy, especially in this economy. It is going to be tough. It seems like it is going to get harder.

But with all of this automation coming down the pike, what are we going to do as a country with all of these people in my district that are 50-year-old men who used to work in a steel mill, now it is closed, or used to work in an auto plant that used to have 16,000 people working there and now it is down to 3,000, or the supplier to that auto plant that used to have 13,000 people and now it is 1?

So we can say, yeah, pull yourself up by your boot straps and work hard. The jobs aren't there. They are not there anymore.

So what are we going to do here in 2017? How are we going to get our President with his good brain that he has to sit down with us and figure out what we are going to do? So America 2.0 is: What is the next version of this great country, what is the next version, to where my grandfather could be a steelworker and a couple of generations later his grandkids are doctors, lawyers, and Congressmen?

That is what is important about these jobs we have. That is why they shouldn't be taken lightly. That is why instead of tweeting about some show or some family business, you should be focused like a laser beam on how we fix these problems. If you are not, you are not doing what you said you were going to do.

America 2.0 is a series of ideas. I will share a few tonight and a few over time on what I think we need to do. We have a near-term problem, mid-term, and long-term, some of what I mentioned.

The near-term problem is wages, jobs, and workforce participation. Workforce participation rates are at 63 percent. They are still too low. People aren't just employed, they are underemployed. They are making less today than they were before the great crash in 2008, 2009, and 2010.

So what are we going to do? I know we have talked a lot about we are going to retrain. It is going to be great. We are going to get you this job, and you are going to be trained up and ready to take it.

What job?

We need to create jobs. And it just so happens we need to rebuild the country. So let's make the investment to put people back to work by rebuilding the country. We need waterlines. We need new sewer lines. We have lead in our pipes that people are drinking. We have old dilapidated homes all over older communities that need to be taken down. Even if we are going to put up just parks and green space, take those down. Those are all jobs that could be created. We need roads and new bridges. Most bridges are deficient in the United States. A good many of them need to be rebuilt. We need steel in those bridges, and we need concrete.

So let's do a big jobs bill where we rebuild the country. I am not making stuff up. We have got to do this. Let's put Buy American provisions in there so we put the American steelworker back to work, and the people that work at the concrete plants in America get the money, get the contract.

Those private businesses that do the roads and bridges and all of the rest, let's make sure it is Davis-Bacon, it is a prevailing wage, so that our friends who work so hard and are so skilled in the unions are able to get that work because they have a good pension, a good wage, a good retirement plan, good healthcare benefits, and they are the most skilled workers in the country. Let's make sure they get the work so we are actually lifting people up; and get people in these unions so that more people can earn a good wage, have a secure retirement and a little bit less anxiety.

So roads, bridges, pipes, airports, ports on the ocean, rebuild them. This is nobody's fault. The country is getting older. A lot of this stuff was done 50, 60, 70 years ago. It is time to reinvest. It is time to put a new roof on the house. We will put people back to work.

For every \$1 billion we spend on infrastructure, we put about 27,000 people to work. So if we have a \$1 trillion infrastructure plan and we ask the wealthiest people in the country—maybe people in the capital markets who have seen a significant amount of wage growth, we ask them to help us pay for it so we don't have to borrow the money and put it on the backs of our kids.

So we are putting people back to work, we are doing what needs to be done, we are using American steel and American concrete and American union workers and having more people join the union so more people can have a secure living, and we are creating jobs. That is step one.

What also needs to be included in this is: How are we setting ourselves up for success in the next 10, 20, or 30

years? How are our kids going to be able to operate in this bridge we are creating to this new economy?

One of the things we need to do is we need to wire the country. We need to have the most sophisticated, broadband capabilities in every corner of the country so that every community can participate in the new economy that is driven by a digital world.

We have companies, for example, in Youngstown, where we don't have a whole lot of broadband in Youngstown. We don't have a whole lot of penetration for broadband in Youngstown. We have companies that are very sophisticated that try to get defense work or work with defense contractors that actually are put at a disadvantage because they don't, and we don't, have the broadband capability for them to be able to download the kind of files they need to be able to download in order to get the contracts they need to do the advanced manufacturing work. So not having broadband in your community would be like not having a road going in and out of your community, or waterlines going in and out of your community 50, 60, 70 years ago.

Do you want to start a factory and create jobs? How are you going to get the raw materials in and the product out if you don't have a road? The same concept with broadband in a 2017, 2027, 2037, 2047 economy. So this is a great investment.

The World Bank has studied this. They have said that every 10 percentage-point increase in broadband penetration equals 1.2 percent growth in your GDP. So you are making these investments and you are growing your economy at the same time.

I think we go to these coal miners who have been put out of work, we go to the steelworkers who have been put out of work, we go to the autoworkers who have been put out of work through the deindustrialization, through globalization and automation, and we say: You are hired. You are going to get on-the-job training. This isn't going to be: We are going to train you for some job that may or may not come. You are hired in America 2.0. You are going to work. You are going to lay broadband.

We need to upgrade our energy grids. We need smart grids that are more efficient, more secure, and less prone to terrorist attacks—more efficient, can communicate with the end user better so you know how much money you are spending when you wash your clothes. And you may go off hour so you can wash them at a different time and save a little money on your energy bill, money in your pocket because we make these investments.

You are going to work now on the smart grid. You are hired. And this country, as wealthy as we are, we are going to pay for it. We are going to build it, and we are going to change the trajectory of our country, and we are going to be ready to play ball in the economy.

So these workers that we are hiring that may be 50 or 55 years old, they don't know how they are going to get to retirement, they are hired. They are hired. And this is no make-work job because we feel bad for you. This is a job we need you to have in order for you to change the trajectory of our country for your kids and for your grandkids. If we don't make these investments, if we don't make this happen, America is going to be bringing up the rear.

We have got a great dynamic economy still, even with the stagnation that we have. We have just got to make a few key investments and not get caught up in this polarized political discussion that is getting us nowhere. Nobody in this Chamber suffers. Everybody in this Chamber draws a paycheck. They have got a job.

It is the family in Youngstown, it is the family in Gary, Indiana, it is the family in Milwaukee that suffers because we have failed to make the basic investments that this country has always made—always: the interstate highway, the intercontinental railroad, land grant colleges, NASA, the space program. Look at all of the technologies that spun out of NASA—in health, telecommunications, energy—because we said, “We are going to the Moon”; and it was as much about going to the Moon and about spinning off new technologies and saying, “We can figure out how to go to the Moon” because we were committed, as a country, to do great things.

And now we are committed to tweeting about some nonsensical show that is on TV or some backhanded comment that somebody gives. There is too much at stake. Every time we do that, we fall further and further and further behind.

One other piece of America 2.0, and the final piece or two I will share tonight, is green energy, resuscitating manufacturing in the United States. How do we do it?

I know we have discussions here about climate change. Some people say it is not happening. Some people say it is not man made. It is an important point to make that 98 percent of scientists who have reviewed all of the literature on this say it is happening and it is caused by man. I think that is an important point. But let's set that aside.

How do we help people with their energy bill and how do we resuscitate manufacturing in the United States? I believe that, if we move towards a green economy, we will have a renaissance in manufacturing, and let me tell you why. Because for every windmill that we put up, there are 8,000 component parts to the windmill: gearshifts, hydraulics, steel, aluminum, plastics, all kinds of things, bolts. There is a sidewalk mile of concrete in a windmill.

□ 2015

These are things we make in this country. These are things we make in

northeast Ohio. Talk to Timken; talk to Parker Hannifin; talk to some of these energy companies that make solar panels. That stuff needs manufacturing. And we can do it here in the United States with the smart energy grid, and broadband, and use renewable energy to increase our manufacturing base, reduce our carbon footprint in our country and around the world, export the technologies and the stuff that we make, and put people back to work.

What is the matter with this? What is wrong with this picture?

We have a country now that is more reliable on renewable energy, that is increasing our manufacturing base, that is putting people back to work.

To me, that makes a lot of sense. So these families that are struggling—because we will be making a heck of a lot more solar panels than we are now—we can start getting these solar panels up on people's homes and reducing their energy cost. So if we do the smart grids and we do the solar panels, and we start reducing people's energy costs in their homes, you are putting money in their pocket, you are starting to close that gap a little bit, you are starting to reduce that anxiety a little bit, and you are starting to get us into new technologies and new ideas that are going to lead to growth.

So let's build out the country. Let's build out our roads, bridges, ports, and airports. Let's extend broadband to every corner of the country and hire Americans to go do this work. Let's redo our grid and extend it so that we can get this renewable energy all across the country; put people to work doing that; resuscitate our manufacturing base; and change the trajectory of our country so that our kids are wired, prepared, and living in a country that is ready to lead the world again in some of the great challenges that face us.

That is the outline of America 2.0. In my mind, that is the direction we need to go in. It starts, Mr. Speaker, by getting people back to work, by us getting focused and being disciplined, and talking about the things and figuring out how to work out the deals that need to be worked out here in order to help those people back home.

That is our obligation because the generations before us—whether it was the Intercontinental Railroad, or the social justice movement, or the equality movement, or the interstate highway, or the land-grant colleges, or NASA—gave us a pretty good world to grow up in. And now it is our obligation to take this to the next level and create the next version of America.

Create America 2.0.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker: